09/938,131

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? ds

Set     Items   Description
S1      23038   (HEPATITIS (W) C)
S2         81   IGA AND S1
S3      23848   (ORAL (W) FLUID) OR SALIVA
S4          2   S2 AND S3
S5         79   S2 NOT S4
S6         97   S1 AND S3
S7         95   S6 NOT S4
S8         46   AU='ZMUDA J' OR AU='ZMUDA J F' OR AU='ZMUDA J L' OR AU='ZM-
              UDA J M'
S9        424   AU='LIOTTA L' OR AU='LIOTTA L ?' OR AU='LIOTTA L A' OR AU=-
              'LIOTTA L J' OR AU='LIOTTA LANCE' OR AU='LIOTTA LANCE A' OR A-
              U='LIOTTA LANCE D'
S10        22   AU='WHITELEY G' OR AU='WHITELEY G ?' OR AU='WHITELEY G R' -
              OR AU='WHITELEY G S'
S11       490   S8 OR S9 OR S10
S12         1   S11 AND S1
S13         1   S11 AND S3
S14       557   AFFINITY (W) MATRIX
S15         0   S1 AND S14
S16         1   S14 AND S3
S17         1   S16 NOT S13
S18        17   PROTEIN (W) LA
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7/9/2
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

13538053 22161909 PMID: 12173124
Markers of viral infection in monozygotic twins discordant for chronic fatigue syndrome.
Koelle David M; Barcy Serge; Huang Meei-Li; Ashley Rhoda L; Corey Lawrence; Zeh Judy; Ashton Suzanne; Buchwald Dedra
Department of Laboratory Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA. dedra@u.washington.edu
Clinical infectious diseases : an official publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America (United States) Sep 1 2002, 35 (5) p518-25 , ISSN 1537-6591 Journal Code: 9203213
Contract/Grant No.: U19 AI38429; AI; NIAID
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
To estimate the prevalence of viruses associated with chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) and to control for genetic and environmental factors, we conducted a co-twin control study of 22 monozygotic twin pairs, of which one twin met criteria for CFS and the other twin was healthy. Levels of antibodies to human herpesvirus (HHV)-8, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus 1 and 2, and hepatitis C virus were measured. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays for viral DNA were performed on peripheral blood mononuclear cell specimens to detect infection with HHV-6, HHV-7, HHV-8, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, herpes simplex virus, varicella zoster virus, JC virus, BK virus, and parvovirus B19. To detect lytic infection, plasma was tested by PCR for HHV-6, HHV-8, cytomegalovirus, and Epstein-Barr virus DNA, and saliva was examined for HHV-8 DNA. For all assays, results did not differ between the group of twins with CFS and the healthy twins.
Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *DNA, Viral--analysis--AN; *Diseases in Twins; *Fatigue Syndrome, Chronic--virology--VI; *Twin Studies; Adult; Cytomegalovirus --isolation and purification--IP; Cytomegalovirus--physiology--PH; DNA, Viral--blood--BL; Fatigue Syndrome, Chronic--blood--BL; Fatigue Syndrome, Chronic--physiopathology--PP; Hepacivirus--isolation and purification--IP; Hepacivirus--physiology--PH; Herpesvirus 1, Human --isolation and purification--IP; Herpesvirus 1, Human--physiology--PH; Herpesvirus 2, Human--isolation and purification--IP; Herpesvirus 2, Human--physiology --PH; Herpesvirus 8, Human--isolation and purification--IP; Herpesvirus 8, Human--physiology--PH; Patient Selection; Saliva--virology--VI
CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Viral)
Record Date Created: 20020812

7/9/9
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

12806160 21390632 PMID: 11499794
Salivary HCV-antibodies; a follow-up cohort study of liver disease patients.
Elsana S; Sikuler E; Yaari A; Shemer-Avni Y; Margalith M
Department of Virology, Soroka Medical Center and Faculty of Health Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel.
Clinical laboratory (Germany) 2001, 47 (7-8) p335-8, ISSN 1433-6510 Journal Code: 9705611
Document type: Evaluation Studies; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

We have recently shown in Liver Clinic patients that saliva instead of serum may be used for anti-HCV detection. As compared to blood withdrawing, saliva is easier to obtain, non invasive, especially for infants. In the present study, sequential determination of serum and salivary anti-HCV was performed in the same cohort for 36 months. Anti-HCV seropositive and seronegative patients were studied. Blood and saliva samples were obtained simultaneously. From the anti-HCV seronegative patients (n=33), 161 sequential serum and 161 matched saliva samples were obtained. All were anti-HCV negative. From the anti-HCV seropositive patients (n=35), 131 sequential serum and 131 matched saliva samples were obtained. All sequential serum samples were anti-HCV positive. Of the saliva samples 126 (96%) were anti-HCV positive and five (4%) were anti-HCV negative. These five samples were obtained from two patients with autoimmune hepatitis and HCV-RNA seronegative by PCR. The results suggest that saliva may serve as a substitute for serum for the detection of anti-HCV antibodies.

Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

Descriptors: *Antibodies, Viral--analysis--AN; *Hepacivirus--immunology --IM; *Liver Diseases--virology--VI; *Saliva--immunology--IM; Cohort Studies; Follow-Up Studies; Hepacivirus--genetics--GE; Hepatitis C --diagnosis--DI; RNA, Viral--analysis--AN; Saliva--virology--VI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Viral); 0 (RNA, Viral)

Record Date Created: 20010813

7/9/13
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11171953 21181892 PMID: 11285563

Evaluation of hepatitis C antibody testing in saliva specimens collected by two different systems in comparison with HCV antibody and HCV RNA in serum.

van Doornum G J; Lodder A; Buimer M; van Ameijden E J; Bruisten S

Division of Public Health, Municipal Health Service of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. vandoornum@viro.azr.nl

Journal of medical virology (United States) May 2001, 64 (1) p13-20, ISSN 0146-6615 Journal Code: 7705876

Document type: Evaluation Studies; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Two different ELISA assays, the Ortho HCV 3.0 ELISA (Ortho Diagnostics Systems) and the Mono-Lisa anti-HCV Plus (Sanofi Diagnostics Pasteur) were evaluated for the detection of hepatitis C virus (HCV) antibody in saliva samples. Specimens were collected from 152 individuals who participated in a longitudinal cohort study on HIV infection, and who used illicit drugs. Saliva specimens were collected using two different systems: Salivette (Sarstedt) and Omni-Sal (Saliva Diagnostic Systems). Saliva specimens were tested following modified protocols by both ELISAs, and the results were compared with serum specimens that were tested according to the instructions of the manufacturer. Serum samples of 102 (67%) participants were positive by both assays, and 50 persons were negative for HCV antibody. A total of 99 of the 102 serum specimens were confirmed as positive using Ortho Riba HCV 3.0 (Ortho Diagnostics System) and Deciscan HCV (Sanofi Diagnostics Pasteur), and 3 yielded discrepant results. As no cut-off level is known for testing saliva samples by ELISA, 3 different levels were chosen: mean (M) + 1 standard deviation (SD), M + 2 SD, and M + 3 SD of the optical densities of saliva tests of the 50 HCV serum antibody negative persons. At a level of M + 1 SD and M + 2 SD the Salivette/Mono-Lisa combination gave the greatest proportion of HCV antibody positive saliva specimens obtained from the 102 HCV serum antibody positive participants, 88% and 79%, respectively. Differences between the various collection systems and assay combinations were not significant

statistically. In 76 of the 102 persons with HCV antibodies in serum, HCV RNA was detected in serum. Salivary presence of HCV RNA, however, could not be demonstrated. The results show that the assays compared are unsuitable for diagnostic use, but the sensitivities of the assays are acceptable for use in epidemiological studies. Copyright 2001 Wiley-Liss, Inc.
Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Descriptors: *Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay--methods--MT; *Hepacivirus--isolation and purification--IP; *Hepatitis C--diagnosis--DI; *Hepatitis C Antibodies--analysis--AN; *Saliva--immunology--IM; Adult; Epidemiologic Studies; Genotype; Hepacivirus--genetics--GE; Hepatitis C Antibodies--blood--BL; RNA, Viral--analysis--AN; RNA, Viral--blood--BL; Saliva--virology--VI; Sensitivity and Specificity; Specimen Handling; Time Factors
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hepatitis C Antibodies); 0 (RNA, Viral)
Record Date Created: 20010404

7/9/24
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10862502 20409644 PMID: 10953524
Saliva test for hepatitis C on the horizon.
Journal of the American Dental Association (UNITED STATES) Aug 2000, 131 (8) p1125, ISSN 0002-8177 Journal Code: 7503060
Document type: News
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: DENTAL; INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Human
Descriptors: *Hepatitis C--diagnosis--DI; *Saliva--immunology--IM; Antibodies, Viral--analysis--AN; Hepatitis C--immunology--IM
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Viral)
Record Date Created: 20000908

7/9/25
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10845271 20388281 PMID: 10932901
Anti-HCV antibodies are detectable in the gingival crevicular fluid of HCV positive subjects.
Montebugnoli L; Dolci G
Dental Clinic University, Bologna. lmonteb@tin.it
Minerva stomatologica (ITALY) Jan-Feb 2000, 49 (1-2) p1-8, ISSN 0026-4970 Journal Code: 0421071
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH, ITALIAN
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: DENTAL; INDEX MEDICUS
AIMS: To verify the possible of identifying HCV-positive subjects by assaying hepatitis C immunological markers in the gingival crevicular fluid. METHODS: Ten HCV-EIA-positive subjects and ten HCV-EIA negative subjects were enrolled. One specimen each of blood, saliva and gingival crevicular fluid were collected from each subjects, and anti-HCV antibodies determined using a rapid test described elsewhere. RESULTS: The test was highly sensitive and specific (100%) on whole blood, but unable to detect anti-HCV antibodies in any specimen on whole saliva; anti-HCV antibodies were detected in about 80% of gingival crevicular fluid specimens from HCV-positive subjects, suggesting that the HCV virus and anti-HCV antibodies may enter the pounth in the gingival crevicular fluid and then spread outside the mouth via the saliva. CONCLUSIONS: The gingival crevicular fluid could be a valid alternative to blood for detection of

HCV-positive subjects; in association with the HCV rapid test this may be a useful procedure for use in routine dental practice.
Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Descriptors: *Gingival Crevicular Fluid--immunology--IM; *Hepatitis C --diagnosis--DI; *Hepatitis C Antibodies--analysis--AN; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepacivirus--immunology--IM; Immunoblotting; Saliva --immunology--IM; Sensitivity and Specificity
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hepatitis C Antibodies)
Record Date Created: 20000918

7/9/30
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10559600 20075203 PMID: 10607225
Detection of antibodies against hepatitis C virus in saliva: a marker of viral replication.
Cameron S O; Wilson K S; Good T; McMenamin J; McCarron B; Pithie A; Fox R
Regional Virus Laboratory, Glasgow, UK.
Journal of viral hepatitis (ENGLAND) Mar 1999, 6 (2) p141-4, ISSN 1352-0504 Journal Code: 9435672
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Hepatitis C surveillance has been restricted owing to the lack of a sensitive antibody assay for saliva. The aim of our study was to develop and evaluate a screening assay for hepatitis C antibody in saliva specimens. Serum/saliva pairs were collected from 115 hepatitis C-positive patients. A modified hepatitis C antibody assay for saliva was developed and linked to testing carried out in the diagnostic laboratory. Correlation between the presence of antibody in serum and in saliva was poor (100% vs 85%). However, of 98 patients who were saliva antibody positive, 96 (98%) were also serum hepatitis C RNA positive and two (2%) were serum hepatitis C RNA negative. Hence, the correlation between a positive salivary antibody test and the serum hepatitis C RNA status of intravenous drug users suggests that this test could be used as a surrogate marker for hepatitis C viraemia in epidemiological studies.
Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Hepacivirus--physiology--PH; *Hepatitis C--virology--VI; *Hepatitis C Antibodies--analysis--AN; *Saliva--immunology--IM; Adult; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepacivirus--immunology--IM; Hepatitis C Antibodies--blood--BL; Middle Age; RNA, Viral--blood--BL; Virus Replication
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hepatitis C Antibodies); 0 (RNA, Viral)
Record Date Created: 20000713

7/9/35
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10059558 99010680 PMID: 9796656
Assessment of a hepatitis C virus antibody assay in saliva for epidemiological studies.
Bello P Y; Pasquier C; Gourney P; Puel J; Izopet J
Observatoire Regional de la Sante en Midi-Pyrenees, Faculte de Medecine, Toulouse, France.
European journal of clinical microbiology & infectious diseases : official publication of the European Society of Clinical Microbiology (GERMANY) Aug 1998, 17 (8) p570-2, ISSN 0934-9723 Journal Code: 8804297
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The performance of a commercially available assay for detection of hepatitis C virus (HCV) antibody in saliva samples was assessed. Samples of saliva were collected from 270 individuals whose HCV antibody status was determined by serum assay (161 HCV-positive, 109 HCV-negative). The saliva samples were tested for the presence of HCV antibodies using a modified protocol. The sensitivity was 94.4% (95% CI, 89.3-97.2%) and the specificity 99.1% (95% CI, 94.3-100%). Although the optical density in tests on HIV-positive individuals was lower than that among HIV-negative individuals, the HIV status had no significant influence on the results of the HCV assay in saliva. These findings suggest that tests on saliva can be useful in epidemiological studies for estimating the prevalence of HCV in populations that are difficult to reach.

Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Antibodies, Viral--analysis--AN; *Hepacivirus--immunology --IM; *Hepatitis Antibodies--analysis--AN; *Saliva--chemistry--CH; Antibodies, Viral--blood--BL; Hepatitis Antibodies--blood--BL; Hepatitis C --epidemiology--EP; Mass Screening; Saliva--virology--VI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Viral); 0 (Hepatitis Antibodies)

Record Date Created: 19990602

7/9/38
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09812738 98241983 PMID: 9580882

HCV antibodies in saliva and urine.

Elsana S; Sikuler E; Yaari A; Shemer-Avni Y; Abu-Shakra M; Buskila D; Katzman P; Naggan L; Margalith M

Department of Virology, Soroka Medical Centre, Beer-Sheva, Israel.

Journal of medical virology (UNITED STATES) May 1998, 55 (1) p24-7, ISSN 0146-6615 Journal Code: 7705876

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV) is usually established by detection of serum antibodies (anti-HCV). This study was conducted in order to evaluate whether saliva and urine may substitute serum for anti-HCV detection. Serum, saliva, and urine were obtained simultaneously from 141 patients with a variety of liver diseases and from 52 patients with autoimmune diseases (systemic lupus erythematosus n = 27 and rheumatoid arthritis n = 25). The cell free fraction of saliva and urine samples was tested for anti-HCV using a modification of a serum anti-HCV kit. Western blot analysis was used as a confirmation method. Of the patients with liver diseases, 73 were anti-HCV-seropositive. Salivary and urinary anti-HCV could be detected in 66 (90%) and 36 (49%) of the anti-HCV-seropositive patients, respectively. The presence of anti-HCV in saliva or urine was not related to the severity of liver disease. All the anti-HCV-seronegative liver patients were negative for salivary anti-HCV and 22 (32%) had urinary anti-HCV. The patients with autoimmune diseases were all anti-HCV-seronegative. None had detectable salivary anti-HCV while 33 (63%) were positive for urinary anti-HCV. Western Blot analysis confirmed the presence of anti-HCV in all serum and saliva samples tested but only in 2/12 urine samples. The results suggest that saliva, but not urine, may serve as a substitute for serum for the determination of anti-HCV positivity.

Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Hepatitis C--urine--UR; *Hepatitis C Antibodies--urine--UR; *Saliva--virology--VI; Blotting, Western; Hepatitis C--virology--VI; Hepatitis C Antibodies--immunology--IM; Immunoenzyme Techniques; Saliva --immunology--IM

t s18/9/5

18/9/5
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10100779 99089656 PMID: 9874260
Protein LA, a novel hybrid protein with unique single-chain Fv antibody- and Fab-binding properties.
Svensson H G; Hoogenboom H R; Sjobring U
Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Lund, Sweden.
European journal of biochemistry / FEBS (GERMANY) Dec 1 1998, 258 (2) p890-6, ISSN 0014-2956 Journal Code: 0107600
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Existing Ig-binding proteins all suffer from limitations in their binding spectrum. In the pursuit of the ultimate, non-restricted, Ig-binding protein, we have constructed the hybrid protein LA, by fusing four of the Ig kappa light-chain-binding domains of peptostreptococcal protein L with four of the IgGFc- and Fab-binding regions of staphylococcal protein A. Ligand-blot experiments demonstrated that the L and the A components were both functional in the hybrid, as the protein was shown to bind purified kappa light chains and IgGFc. Protein LA bound human Ig of different classes and IgG from a wide range of mammalian species. IgG, IgM and IgA were purified from human serum and saliva by affinity chromatography on protein LA agarose. Similarly, single-chain Fv (scFv) antibodies carrying the kappa light-chain variable domain or expressing the V(H)III (variable domain of the heavy chain of Ig) determinant, were efficiently purified on immobilized protein LA. As judged by surface plasmon resonance (SPR), protein LA showed enhanced affinity for all tested ligands, including several scFv antibodies, compared with proteins L and A alone. SPR analysis also demonstrated that binding of a ligand to one of the components in protein LA did not affect the ability of the hybrid protein to interact simultaneously with a ligand for the other component. The antigen-binding capacity of a kappa-expressing scFv antibody was unaffected by the interaction with protein LA, whereas the binding of a V(H)III-expressing scFv antibody to its antigen was, unexpectedly, blocked by protein A and protein LA. Together, these data demonstrate that protein LA represents a highly versatile Ig-binding molecule.
Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Bacterial Proteins--genetics--GE; *Immunoglobulin Fragments --metabolism--ME; *Protein Binding; *Recombinant Fusion Proteins--genetics --GE; *Staphylococcal Protein A--genetics--GE; Antibodies--metabolism--ME; Biosensing Techniques; Immunoglobulins, kappa-Chain--metabolism--ME; Surface Plasmon Resonance
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Bacterial Proteins); 0 (Ig L-binding protein, Peptococcus); 0 (Immunoglobulin Fragments); 0 (Immunoglobulins, kappa-Chain); 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins); 0 (Staphylococcal Protein A)
Record Date Created: 19990128
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CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hepatitis C Antibodies)
Record Date Created: 19980625

7/9/40
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09760066 98159102 PMID: 9497674
Comparative study of serum and salivary hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C antibodies among patients infected with hepatitis B or C virus.
el-Sayed N M; el-Halawani T A
Periodontology Dept., Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University.
Egyptian dental journal (EGYPT) Jul 1995, 41 (3) p1305-12, ISSN 0070-9484 Journal Code: 0373212
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: DENTAL
Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Descriptors: *Hepatitis B--immunology--IM; *Hepatitis B Surface Antigens --analysis--AN; *Hepatitis C--immunology--IM; *Hepatitis C Antibodies --analysis--AN; *Saliva--immunology--IM; Adult; Disease Transmission, Patient-to-Professional--prevention and control--PC; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepatitis B--physiopathology--PP; Hepatitis B --transmission--TM; Hepatitis C--physiopathology--PP; Hepatitis C --transmission--TM; Liver--physiopathology--PP; Liver Function Tests; Middle Age
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hepatitis B Surface Antigens); 0 (Hepatitis C Antibodies)
Record Date Created: 19991028

7/9/49
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09261544 97151582 PMID: 8997564
Modified enzyme immunoassay to detect hepatitis C virus antibodies in oral fluid.
McIntyre P G; Laszlo J; Appleyard K; Ogden G R
Department of Medical, Microbiology, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, UK.
European journal of clinical microbiology & infectious diseases : official publication of the European Society of Clinical Microbiology (GERMANY) Nov 1996, 15 (11) p882-4, ISSN 0934-9723 Journal Code: 8804297
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Samples of oral fluid collected from 18 patients seropositive for hepatitis C virus (HCV) and 49 seronegative patients were tested for the presence of HCV antibodies with two modified serum-screening kits. The following sensitivities and specificities were obtained: HCV 3.0 assay, 72% and 98%, respectively, and Monolisa anti-HCV assay, 100%, and 100%, respectively. The modified Monolisa assay demonstrated a striking concordance between serum and saliva samples. The use of oral fluids offers a convenient and noninvasive method applicable to HCV epidemiological studies and screening of high-risk groups.
Tags: Human
Descriptors: *Hepatitis C--diagnosis--DI; *Hepatitis C Antibodies --analysis--AN; *Immunoenzyme Techniques; Reference Values; Saliva --virology--VI; Sensitivity and Specificity
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hepatitis C Antibodies)

Record Date Created: 19970407

7/9/65
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08351635 95111001 PMID: 7811879
Transmission of hepatitis C virus but not human immunodeficiency virus type 1 by a human bite.
Figueiredo J F; Borges A S; Martinez R; Martinelli A de L; Villanova M G; Covas D T; Passas A D
Clinical infectious diseases : an official publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America (UNITED STATES) Sep 1994, 19 (3) p546-7, ISSN 1058-4838 Journal Code: 9203213
Document type: Letter
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS; AIDS/HIV
Tags: Case Report; Human; Male
Descriptors: *Bites, Human--virology--VI; *HIV Infections--transmission --TM; *HIV-1; *Hepatitis C--transmission--TM; Middle Age; Saliva--virology --VI
Record Date Created: 19950203

7/9/66
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08270742 95029245 PMID: 7524312
The use of oral fluid for hepatitis C antibody screening.
Sherman K E; Creager R L; O'Brien J; Sargent S; Piacentini S; Thieme T
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Aurora, Colorado.
American journal of gastroenterology (UNITED STATES) Nov 1994, 89 (11) p2025-7, ISSN 0002-9270 Journal Code: 0421030
Document type: Clinical Trial; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy of oral fluid antibody testing for the detection of hepatitis C. METHODS: Paired serum and oral fluid collections were obtained from 216 subjects. A modification of the serum HCV ELISA assay was developed to improve test accuracy for an oral fluid substrate. Sensitivity was determined in 109 HCV serum ELISA-positive patients and specificity in 107 HCV serum ELISA-negative patients. RESULTS: Overall sensitivity of oral fluid collection and testing was 98.2%; specificity was 99.1%. These parameters did not seem to be altered by presence of concurrent hepatitis B infection, inflammatory state of the liver, or other factors. CONCLUSIONS: Oral fluid collection and HCV antibody testing by the modified ELISA method seems to be an effective and efficient alternatives to venipuncture and serum HCV antibody testing. Their use may facilitate epidemiological surveys and evaluation of individual patients when blood collection is not feasible.
Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Descriptors: *Gingival Crevicular Fluid--microbiology--MI; *Hepacivirus --immunology--IM; *Hepatitis Antibodies--analysis--AN; *Hepatitis C --diagnosis--DI; *Saliva--virology--VI; Adult; Cohort Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepatitis C--epidemiology--EP; Hepatitis C Antibodies; Mass Screening; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Sensitivity and Specificity; Seroepidemiologic Studies
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hepatitis Anti